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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

TIEU, BINH KIEN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2614

DATE MAILED: 03/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/756,386

Applicant(s)

PETITE, THOMAS D.

Examiner

BINH K. TIEU

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 January 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 33,35-50,52-55 and 57-73 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 33,35-50,52-55 and 57-73 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/16/05, 12/21/05, 12/05/2005</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Applicant's remarks, filed 01/17/2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) all pending under Karimullah (US Pat. #: 5,343,493) in view of Sheffer et al. (US Pat. #: 5,568,535) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Lebowitz (US Pat. #: 5,454,024) as followings.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 33, 35-42, 44-50, 53-55 and 58-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karimullah (US. Pat. #: 5,343,493 as cited in previous Office Action) in view of Lebowitz (US. Pat. #: 4,454,024).

Regarding claim 33, Karimullah teaches a personal assistance system and method for use with a cellular communication system wherein a low power transmitter (20) can transmit a codeword indicative of a telephone number associated with a service provider in (see col. 4 lines 42-65, col. 8 lines 1-33, col. 9 lines 34-40). The codeword makes it

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possible to contact a desired service provider which could include a plurality of providers including a 911 and so forth in (see fig.1 and col.2, lines 3-14).

It should be noticed that Karimullah fails to clearly teach the feature of transmitting a telephone number in a signal as argued by the Applicant. However, a wirelessly transmitter such as cellular transceiver 26, as shown in figure 1, transmits a signal including a telephone number of a remote transceiver such as antenna 34 of a cellular site computer 33 (col.4, line 65 through col.5, line 55) for a purpose of establishing a communication link between the an alarm monitoring station and subscriber premises.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the well-known feature of transmitting a signal including a telephone number from a transmitter to another remote transceiver, as taught by Lebowitz, into view of Karimullah in order to quickly establish a telecommunications connection between said the transmitter to the central location based on said transmitted telephone number.

Regarding claim 35, Lebowitz further teaches the limitations of the claim in col.5, lines 55-65.

Regarding claim 36, Karimullah further teaches limitations of the claim wherein the transceiver 20 transmitting the spreading spectrum burst of pulses over cellular communications channels in col.3, lines 45-50 and said transceiver consumes very little power (extremely low power transmitter) in col.4, lines 63-64, and Lebowitz teaches the transmitter 31 transmitting a signal including a telephone number in col.5, lines 45-51.

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Regarding claim 37, Lebowitz further teaches the limitations of the claim in col.4, line 67 – col.5, line 4.

Regarding claim 38, Karimullah further teaches limitations of the claim in col.7, lines 32-42.

Regarding claims 39-40, Karimullah further teaches limitations of the claims in col.7, line 65 – col.8, line 39.

Regarding claim 41, the combination of references teaches the limitations of the claim in col.9, lines 30-33 (Karimullah) and in col.5, lines 63-65.

Regarding claim 42, Karimullah further teaches limitations of the claim in col.7, lines 3-15.

Regarding claims 44-45, transmitting packets using an error correction or detection bit is notoriously well known. Note that the combination including Lebowitz further teaches fault module and a method of testing on all transceivers implemented in the cellular network (see col.6, line 58 through col.7, line 67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to include such knowledge for the obvious reason of being able to transmit packet information over the Internet to be received by a destination site.

Regarding claim 46, Karimullah teaches a method of communicating information to a predetermined location comprising of wirelessly transmitting an information signal from a low power transmitter wherein the communication includes a service request code word to be transmitted to one of a plurality of service providers based on the input signal identifier as transmitted in (see cols. 1-10).

It should be noticed that Karimullah fails to clearly teach the feature of transmitting a telephone number in a signal as argued by the Applicant. However, a wirelessly transmitter such as cellular transceiver 26, as shown in figure 1, transmits a signal including a telephone number of a remote transceiver such as antenna 34 of a cellular site computer 33 (col.4, line 65 through col.5, line 55) for a purpose of establishing a communication link between the an alarm monitoring station and subscriber premises.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the well-known feature of transmitting a signal including a telephone number from a transmitter to another remote transceiver, as taught by Lebowitz, into view of Karimullah in order to quickly establish a telecommunications connection between said the transmitter to the central location based on said transmitted telephone number.

Regarding claims 47 and 50, Karimullah further teaches limitations of the claim in col.7, lines 32-42.

Regarding claims 48-49 and 53-54, Karimullah further teaches limitations of the claims in col.7, line 65 – col.8, line 39.

Regarding claim 55, Karimullah teaches a system for communication information to a central location, the system comprising means to compose and generate alarm information by using a transmitter, receiver and processing element to convey instruction code to a central location which could be one of a plurality of service providers in (see fig. and disclosure).

It should be noticed that Karimullah fails to clearly teach the feature of transmitting a telephone number in a signal as argued by the Applicant. However, a wirelessly transmitter such as cellular transceiver 26, as shown in figure 1, transmits a signal including a telephone number of a remote transceiver such as antenna 34 of a cellular site computer 33 (col.4, line 65 through col.5, line 55) for a purpose of establishing a communication link between the an alarm monitoring station and subscriber premises.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the well-known feature of transmitting a signal including a telephone number from a transmitter to another remote transceiver, as taught by Lebowitz, into view of Karimullah in order to quickly establish a telecommunications connection between said the transmitter to the central location based on said transmitted telephone number.

Regarding claims 58-60, Transmission of signals using RF, infrared or ultrasound is notoriously well known in the art. The combination teaches being able to transmit a low power signal and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use any functionally equivalent signal.

Regarding claims 61-65, the combination including Karimullah teaches transmitting and receiving location information, transceiver identification code and so forth in (see col.4, col.7 line 64 - col.8 of Karimullah).

Regarding claim 66, Karimullah teaches a communication system including a wireless receiver, a transmitter and a controller in (see fig. 3) connected to a processing center which can send an incoming signal via a telephone line (110) to one of a plurality

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of service providers (AAA, ADT, 911, POLICE and so forth @ fig. 1).

It should be noticed that Karimullah fails to clearly teach the feature of transmitting a telephone number in a signal as argued by the Applicant. However, a wirelessly transmitter such as cellular transceiver 26, as shown in figure 1, transmits a signal including a telephone number of a remote transceiver such as antenna 34 of a cellular site computer 33 (col.4, line 65 through col.5, line 55) for a purpose of establishing a communication link between the an alarm monitoring station and subscriber premises.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the well-known feature of transmitting a signal including a telephone number from a transmitter to another remote transceiver, as taught by Lebowitz, into view of Karimullah in order to quickly establish a telecommunications connection between said the transmitter to the central location based on said transmitted telephone number.

Regarding claim 67, the combination renders obvious the claimed subject matter.

Regarding claim 68, the combination teaches analysis of transmitted data signals to determine type of alarm and so on.

Regarding claims 69-71, Transmission of signals using RF, infrared or ultrasound is notoriously well known in the art. The combination teaches being able to transmit a low power signal and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use any functionally equivalent signal.

Regarding claim 72, Karimullah teaches a personal assistance system and method for use with a cellular communication system wherein a low power transmitter

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(20) can transmit a codeword indicative of a telephone number associated with a service provider in (see col.4, lines 42-65; col.8, lines 1-33; col.9, lines 34-40) to be received by a transceiver means. The codeword makes it possible to contact a desired service provider which could include a plurality of providers including a 911 and so forth in (see fig.1 and col.2, lines 3-14).

It should be noticed that Karimullah fails to clearly teach the feature of transmitting a telephone number in a signal as argued by the Applicant. However, a wirelessly transmitter such as cellular transceiver 26, as shown in figure 1, transmits a signal including a telephone number of a remote transceiver such as antenna 34 of a cellular site computer 33 (col.4, line 65 through col.5, line 55) for a purpose of establishing a communication link between the an alarm monitoring station and subscriber premises.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the well-known feature of transmitting a signal including a telephone number from a transmitter to another remote transceiver, as taught by Lebowitz, into view of Karimullah in order to quickly establish a telecommunications connection between said the transmitter to the central location based on said transmitted telephone number.

Regarding claim 73, Karimullah teaches a personal assistance system and method for use with a cellular communication system wherein a low power transmitter (20) can transmit a codeword indicative of a telephone number associated with a service provider in (see col.4, lines 42-65; col.8, lines 1-33; col.9, lines 34-40) to be received by a transceiver means. The codeword makes it possible to contact a desired service provider

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which could include a plurality of providers including a 911 and so forth in (see fig.1 and col.2, lines 3-14).

It should be noticed that Karimullah fails to clearly teach the feature of transmitting a telephone number in a signal as argued by the Applicant. However, a wirelessly transmitter such as cellular transceiver 26, as shown in figure 1, transmits a signal including a telephone number of a remote transceiver such as antenna 34 of a cellular site computer 33 (col.4, line 65 through col.5, line 55) for a purpose of establishing a communication link between the an alarm monitoring station and subscriber premises.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the well-known feature of transmitting a signal including a telephone number from a transmitter to another remote transceiver, as taught by Lebowitz, into view of Karimullah in order to quickly establish a telecommunications connection between said the transmitter to the central location based on said transmitted telephone number.

4. Claims 43, 52 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karimullah (US. Pat. #: 5,343,493) in view of Lebowitz (US. Pat. #: 4,454,024) and further in view of Burnett (US Pat# 6,067,030 *also cited in previous Office Action*).

Regarding claims 43, 52 and 57, the combination fails to clearly teach the feature of using an "IP address" wherein the information would be transmitted over a computer

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network. However, Burnett teaches a communication system wherein fields associated with alarms can be transmitted by using an IP address in (see col.3, lines 54-67; col.7) for display.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Burnett into that of the combination thus making it possible to contact monitoring stations over any available networks for the obvious reasons to be able to send distress signals to a remote service provider for immediate assistance.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Binh K. Tieu whose telephone number is (571) 272-7510 and E-mail address: BINH.TIEU@USPTO.GOV.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Curtis Kuntz, can be reached on (571) 272-7499 and **IF PAPER HAS BEEN MISSED FROM THIS OFFICIAL ACTION PACKAGE, PLEASE CALL Customer Service at (703) 306-0377 FOR THE SUBSTITUTIONS OR COPIES.**

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Binh Tieu", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

BINH TIEU
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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Date: March 2006